



# Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## Sexual Behavior

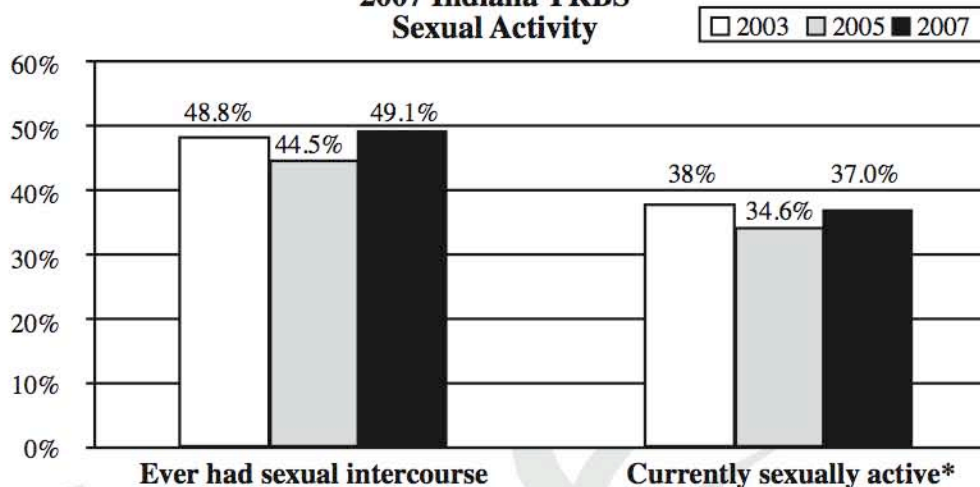
### General Survey Information

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is part of a biennial national effort led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The YRBS monitors health risks and behaviors in six categories, which are related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among both youth and adults. Data is collected from 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders on behaviors that contribute to physical activity, nutrition, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, violence and injuries, and sexual behavior.

### The Problem

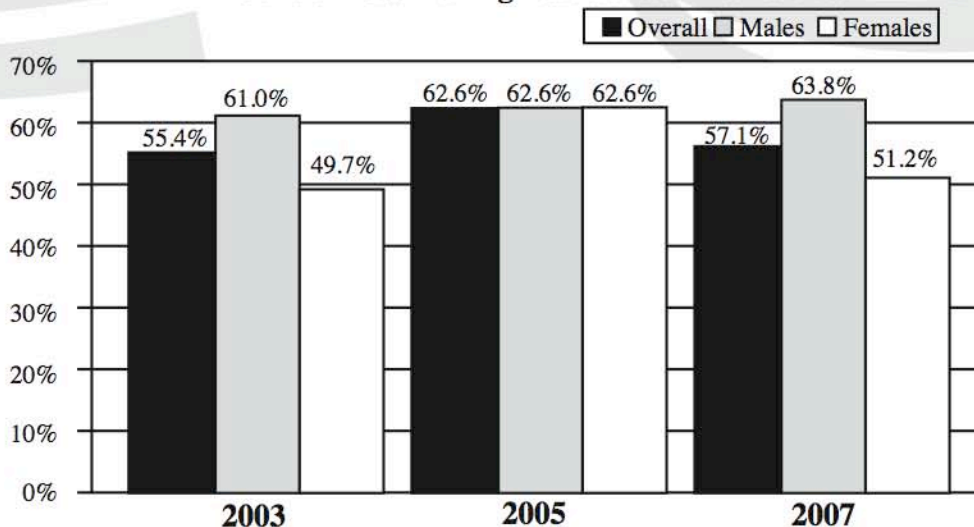
Early sexual activity is linked to a wide variety of negative life outcomes including unwanted pregnancy, increased rate of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV/AIDS, increased single parenthood, and increased maternal and child poverty.<sup>1</sup> Adolescents who initiate sexual intercourse early are less likely to use contraception,<sup>2</sup> are at higher risk for pregnancy,<sup>3</sup> and are more likely to have a greater number of lifetime sexual partners.<sup>4</sup> In the U.S., one in four sexually active teens become infected with a STD every year.<sup>5</sup> In Indiana, every hour a teenager contracts an STD, and every day approximately 31 girls between the ages of 10-19 become pregnant.<sup>6</sup>

**FIGURE I**  
2007 Indiana YRBS  
Sexual Activity



\*Had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months.

**FIGURE II**  
2007 Indiana YRBS  
Condom Use During Last Sexual Intercourse





## 2007 Indiana Youth Risk Behavior Survey

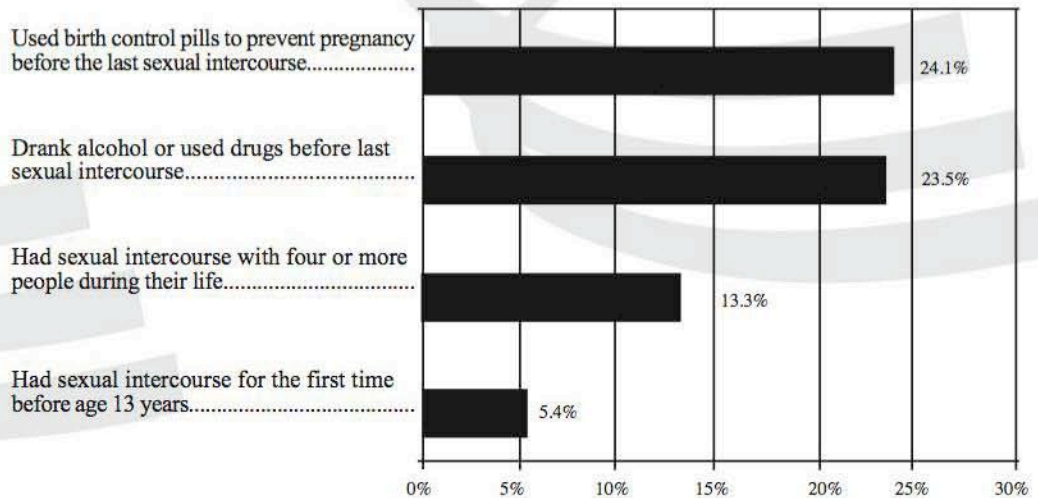
### Indiana YRBS Data

The YRBS questions about sexual behavior measure the prevalence of sexual activity, number of sexual partners, age at first intercourse, alcohol and other drug use related to sexual activity, condom use, contraceptive use, and whether high school students received HIV prevention education. The 2007 data shows 49.1% of high school students reported ever having sexual intercourse as compared to 44.5% in 2005. Among the students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, 57.1% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse as compared to 62.6% in 2005. For females, the percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse decreased from 62.6% (2005) to 51.2% (2007).

### More Facts:

Among students who reported being currently sexually active, 23.5% reported the use of alcohol or other drugs before their last sexual intercourse. Among females, reported use of alcohol or other drugs before last sexual intercourse was 19.3% compared to 28.7% for males. The 2007 data also indicates that 24.1% of students who reported being sexually active used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse; responses were 27.4% for females and 20.1% for males. Additionally, 5.4% of students reported having sexual intercourse for the first time before 13 years of age.

**FIGURE III**  
**2007 Indiana YRBS**  
**Sexual Activity**



### Healthy People 2010 goals:

- p Reduce pregnancies among adolescent females to 43 per 1,000 females.
- p Increase the proportion of adolescents who have never engaged in sexual intercourse to 75%.
- p Increase condom use at last intercourse by sexually active, unmarried females aged 15-17 years to 49%.
- p Increase condom use at last intercourse by sexually active, unmarried males aged 15-17 years to 79%.
- p Increase the proportion of adolescents who abstain from sexual intercourse or use condoms if currently sexually active to 95%.

### References

1. Healthy People 2010: Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Accessed from <http://www.healthypeople.gov/document/html/volume2/25stds.htm>
2. Manlove J, Terry E, Gitelson L, Papillo AR, Russell S. Explaining demographic trends in teenage fertility, 1980–1995. *Family Planning Perspectives* 2000;32(4):166–175.
3. Thornberry TP, Smith CA, Howard GJ. Risk factors for teenage fatherhood. *Journal of Marriage & the Family* 1997;59:505–522.
4. Shrier LA, Emans SJ, Woods ER, DuRant RH. The association of sexual risk behaviors and problem drug behaviors in high school students. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 1996, 20:377–383.
5. Child Trends. Facts at a Glance. 2006.
6. Indiana State Department of Health. STD Morbidity and Natality Report. 2005.

Go to [www.in.gov/yrbs](http://www.in.gov/yrbs) for a complete set of fact sheets, tables, graphs, and confidence intervals for all of the 2007 YRBS data. Confidence intervals should be utilized to determine which changes are statistically significant.

### For More Information:

Indiana State Department of Health: 1-800-433-0746  
2007 Indiana Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): [www.in.gov/yrbs](http://www.in.gov/yrbs)  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System: [www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs)